SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1881.

Daily (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or \$6.50 year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Sunday (8 pages), \$1.50 per year, postpaid. Warnin (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 11, 1881, was:

Is the Republican Party Insensible to Shame ?

Mr. BRADLEY says that Mr. SESSIONS paid him two thousand dollars as a bribe to vote for CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW for United States Senator. Mr. SESSIONS denies the charge. The accusation is both made and contradicted under oath.

Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. SESSIONS are both members of the Logislature-Mr. BRADLET of the Assembly and M . SESSIONS of the Senate. They are both Republicans.

A graver charge, short of murder, could not be made. Of what avail is our free, representative Government, if the very fountains of power are to be polluted, if the elections of public officers are to be bought and sold for a price?

If Mr. BRADLEY has made this helnous charge falsely, his moral if not his legal deserts would be the gibbet. Nothing more base is recorded in the annals of crime.

Nor are such accusations, if false, often made on the mere motion of a single individual. They are the result of conspiracy. And who are the conspirators in this case? Is Mr. Shanpe, Speaker of the Assemblyand he is the chief actor next to Mr. BRAD-LEY-a man to be engaged in making false accusations of high crimes?

There is no evidence that Mr. DEPEW is concerned in an illegal effort to secure votes for himself. Mr. DEPEW is a gentleman of showy and somewhat brilliant talents. But instead of employing his superior abilities on a high and broad field, worthy of such gifts, he has been willing, for years past, to be ranked as the chief lobbyist of one or two large corporations, to whose bounteous pay his poverty, if not his will, consented. He has for his chief backer the richest man on the American continent—the richest man in the world-to whom money is no object.

We do not undertake to say whether Mr BRADLEY or Mr. SESSIONS is guilty; but beyond all possibility, and beyond the shadow of doubt, one of them is guilty; and they are both Republicans. Yet the Republican members of the Assembly affect to laugh and joke over the whole proceeding, as if it were of no consequence.

We can assure them it is no laughing mat ter. If the Republicans wish to retain any degree of the respect of the community, they should make the thorough investigation and exposure of this bribery, or charge of bribery, their first business, and their only business, until it is accomplished.

Sticking by their Party.

We do not often find reason to question any general proposition which is laid down in the columns of the New York Times, but we are compelled to dissent from some of its remarks respecting the bribery affair in the Legislature. According to our contemporary, the gain of two votes for DEPEW on Friday shows that " in the estimation of a majority of the Republicans in the Legislature, whoever was responsible for the alleged attempt to buy Mr. BRADLEY'S vote, it was not the cadidate for whose benefit the attempt is said to have been made."

In this we think the Times underestimates the power of party influence in such a contest as that now going on at Albany. When the minds of politicians become wrought up to a high temperature, they no longer care for anything but the success of their side. Interested as they are in the combat, all other questions lose their importance. that they care for is to win and to beat their antagonists, and the means is apt to become

comparatively indifferent to them. We might adduce a variety of evidence to support our view, but two cases will suffice. In 1872 everybody knew that GRANT'S Administration was profoundly corrupt. The Navy, the Interior, and the Post Office Departments were especially full of rascality. It had been proved that Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy, was a thief of the first magnitude; yet some among the most virtuous neonle continued to sustain the Administration. Republicans as pure and as well meaning even as Mr. George William CURTIS, defended ROBESON strenuously, although they but just before blazed and thundered with an honest and just indignation against the robberies of Tween and the other Democratic brigands of this city. They hated a Democratic robber, but they felt themselves bound to stand by Republi-

can robbers. This is one of the cases to which we refer. and the other is that of GARFIELD. When he was nominated for President, there was no possibility of disputing or palliating his connection with the Credit Mobilier or with the DE GOLVER bribery; yet the Republicans voted for him all the same. We know plenty of men, of really elevated character, who would die sooner than steal or commit perjury themselves, yet who, with a clear certainty in their minds that GARFIELD was guilty of both these offences, went to the polls and voted for his election to the Presidency. This they did because he represented their party, and because they were anxious above all things that it should continue to administer the Government and to control the offices They would have preferred a cleaner man; but a Republican thief was better in their opinion than an honest Democrat.

Now, we do not allege that Mr. DEPEW is guilty of attempting to get himself elected to the Senate through bribery; neither do we pronounce judgment that his friends have attempted by such means to procure it for him. Indeed, we much prefer to believe that he is above any such crime; yet it is a point to be considered whether, if all the Half Breeds in the Legislature who voted for DEPEW on Friday had positively known that he had offered bribes, would they not have voted for him all the same?

Such is the effect of party spirit operating | earn in gross \$5,000 per mile per annum, prop politicians, good men and moneyed

ference which facts cannot justify.

The Railroad Building Mania. Our lively contributor, "Rigolo," whose limit was reached. Let any one who is so-Monday morning discourses on things in licited to invest, for example, in bonds of the and out of Wall street are highly appreclated, we are glad to hear, by the frequenters of that moneyed neighborhood, has of late been indulging in gloomy forebodings. In common with many other persons whose opinions in such matters are entitled to hood there is of its reaching even \$3,000 per respect, he sees in the high prices prevailmile per annum, and he will not be so eager ing on the Stock Exchange and in the to buy their pretty but deceptive promises enormous gambling going on, both here and to pay. We believe that not one in three of in Europe, not only in stocks, but also in the new railroad enterprises seeking money grain, pork, and other commodities, the inin this market comes up to Mr. Sherman's fallible indication of an approaching financial crash, such as, at various times heretofore, has followed seasons of imaginary prosperity. Other newspaper writers have imitated his example, and are warning their readers

stopped consuming imported goods, and we

set to work vigorously raising grain, pro-

visions, cotton, and other exportable com-

modities. The result was, that for the first

time in many years our exports largely ex-

ceeded our imports, our farmers began to

grow rich, our bankrupt railroads to pay

dividends, and our merchants to be inde-

pendent of the banks; we kept at home the

of it from Europe, and we paid off our for-

eign debt at a rapid rate. Within the past

two years alone we have retained \$70,000,000

of our own gold, and received from Europe

\$180,000,000 more, making a total gain of

\$250,000,000 gold, besides some \$60,000,000 of

silver coined, and of which \$40,000,000, by its

representatives in silver certificates, has

cone into circulation. Of the United States

bonds held abroad millions of dollars have

been paid, various States, including our own,

have nearly, if not quite, freed themselves

from debt; countles, cities, and towns have

cancelled many of their obligations, and re

funded others at six, five, and even four per-

cent. per annum interest; railroad compa-

nies have done the same, and the amount of

these securities which have been bought

abroad and are now held by our own people

is enormous. All this is due to the excess of

our production over our consumption, and

as this excess is increasing rather than

diminishing, the difficulty of investing it

profitably has led people to look favorably

upon a host of new railroads which other-

wise would not even be projected. When it

is considered that merely in taxes to the

United States we pay \$100,000,000 more than

is required for government purposes, and

that the increase of deposits in the savings

banks in this State alone was \$20,000,000 in

1879 and \$35,000,000 in 1880, some idea may be

formed of the immense total surplus earn-

ings of the nation available for new enter-

prises, and of the temptation to embark in

anything which makes a plausible show of

Take the case of trunk railroad lines from

the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from the

Mississippi to the Pacific. A few years ago

there were five main routes from the Atlan-

tic seaports to the West-the Grand Trunk

of Canada, the New York Central, the Erie,

the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and

Ohio-while the Union Pacific Railroad was

the only connection with San Francisco. As

a great railroad magnate pithily remarked

of the eastern lines, the trouble with them

was, that while there were five of them.

there was only business enough for two,

and, in fact, all of them but the New York

Central for several years suspended divi-

dends, while two-the Eric and the

Grand Trunk-have not yet resumed them.

The stock of the Union Pacific Railroad

Company was long regarded as worthless,

and has comparatively recently risen into

the position of a paying investment. But

stimulated by four successive years of bad

harvests in Europe and good harvests here,

the business of all these roads is now ex-

tremely remunerative, and five competitors

for a share of their profits are com-

ing forward on the Atlantic side

and three on the Pacific. A new railroad

is building from Boston through the Hoosac

Tunnel via Schenectady to Buffalo and the

West; another is pushing from New York

up the west shore of the Hudson, and from

thence to Buffalo; the Delaware, Lacka-

wanna and Western and the New Jersey

Central Railroad companies are each mak-

ing Western connections, and the Chesa-

peake and Ohio road will soon have

an independent route to Cincinnati

and St. Louis. On the Pacific side

there are in course of construction the

Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific,

and the Texas and Pacific, which, in con-

junction with the Southern Pacific, will in a

year or two be ready for transcontinental

traffic. Now what will happen when a cycle

of good crops in Europe and of bad crops

here recommences, it is easy to see. If five

Atlantic lines and one Pacific line were too

many four years ago, surely ten Atlantic

lines and four Pacific lines, whatever may be

the growth of the country in the meanwhile.

It is the same with local railroads and

those of the Southwest and Mexican region.

The newspapers are filled with advertise

ments, and the mails are loaded down with

circulars of all sorts of companies offering

their bonds for sale at tempting prices on

new undertakings of this kind, most of

which cannot possibly prove profitable. The

late ISAAC SHERMAN, a very sagacious man,

who studied the subject carefully - and

we believe with great pecuniary profit to

himself-used to say that the bonds of any

ratiroad, which did not in ordinary times

are likely to prove too many very soon.

future profit.

rold from our own mines, and drew largely

companies, dairy companies, manufacturing companies, steamship companies, and s to prepare for the impending disaster. dozen other classes of stock investments, is In one particular, and in one only, do we here confined almost exclusively to railagree as regards this country with these roads. Prudent investors complain that prophets of evil. A mania for constructthey can find no other than railroad stocks ing railroads has taken renewed posand bonds to buy. The national debt is session of the American people, and is only \$1,500,000,000, and of that \$350,000,000 is leading them, as it has done before, into held by the banks. Of State and municipal all sorts of foolish undertakings. The bonds there are only about \$750,000,000, and prevailing high prices of Stock Exchange few of these are in the market. The capisecurities, and the gambling going on in tal of all our banks and insurance compathem and in produce, are not in themnies put together is less than \$500,000,000, selves bad signs, but are legitimate results and good manufacturing stocks are so little of the increased wealth of the country, and in market as to be unavailable. But the of the consequent increase in the supply of railroad stocks and bonds of the country, capital seeking employment. Within the amounting at par to nearly \$5,000,000,000, past few years we have been reaping the and worth that in the aggregate, are conbenefit of the permanent investments which stantly dealt in, and are thus readily purwe began to make thirty years ago in chased. It is not surprising, therefore, that canals, railroads, telegraphs, manufactosince old and approved railroad securities ries, warehouses, dwellings, and real estate have been pushed by the plethora of unemimprovements generally. For a quarter of ployed money up to prices which bring their a century we sunk all our own surplus earnyield down to 5 per cent. per annum and ings, and all the money we could borless, advantage should be taken of the fact row abroad at extravagant rates of into fleat new securities resembling them in terest, in works, many of which were not appearance but destitute of their intrinsic needed, and none of which merits. The first failure of crops that ocyielded large immediate returns. Becurs, or even the first slackening of busisides, we had four years of civil ness caused by a cessation of the foreign war, which not only arrested productive demand for our food products, will precipi industry, but consumed or destroyed an imtate a stoppage of interest payment and mense amount of commodities which othermore or less of a panic. wise would have been added to the national wealth. The crash of 1873, by arresting The Bulgarian Coup d'Etat. new construction, gave us breathing time, and allowed the country to grow up to the employment of its existing machinery. We stopped building, we stopped borrowing, we

If the English Liberal press were not just now preoccupied with the Irish troubles. they would have denounced the brazen attempt of a petty prince to overthrow free government in Bulgaria. The action of ALEXANDER of Battenberg only differs from Louis Napoleon's crime of the 2d of De cember by the scale of the performance and the personal insignificance of the author.

how much a road took in, it must spend a

certain sum-we believe it was \$3,000 per

mile per annum-for salaries, wages, fuel,

repairs, taxes, and other inevitable charges,

and that there could be no profit until this

Podunk and Slabtown Extension, the Mus-

cogee and Big Muddy, or the Popocatapetl

Grand Central Railroad companies, sit down

and cipher out where the business of their

roads is to come from and what likell-

standard, and is safe to put money into.

The fact is that the prevailing speculation,

which in Europe extends to mines, hotel

When in the spring of 1879 a Bulgarian Assembly was convoked at Tirnova to frame a constitution and to elect a sovereign, the choice of the delegates fell on an obscure young man, who at the time was holding a commission of Lieutenant in the Prussian Guards. This curious decision was brought about by the Czar, who had doubtless received the requisite assurances from Prince ALEXANDER, and who ordered the two Russian candidates to withdraw in his favor. The new potentate accordingly took office as a tool of Russia; but he soon discovered that the task imposed on him was one of extreme difficulty. The Bulgarians had learned during the military occupation of their country to hate the Muscovites more rancorously than ever they had hated the Turks, and the so-called Constituant Assembly, whose members were to a large extent selected by the Russian Governor, did not by any means reflect the sentiments of the people. This was made clear enough in the autumn of the same year, when the first Bulgarian Parliament met at Solla. The Liberals, who fairly represented the aspirations of the young nation for enlightenment, progress, and independence, proved to be in a considerable majority. The Conservative or pro-Russian party, which found itself outnumbered, was chiefly made up of men who, under the old régime, had done the discreditable work of their Turkish masters, and had got rich in the process.

In the teeth of the parliamentary majority Prince ALEXANDER formed his Cabinet of so-called Conservatives, including such men as Bourmor, who sought to introduce the Russian traditions of bureaucratic formalism and Gregor who made no secret of his hostility to the liberal features of the Constitution. Such a Ministry could not expect to gain the confidence of the Assembly or the country, and after a few weeks it was forced to resign. KARAVELOP, an eminent Liberal, was nominally permitted to form a Government, but all his attempts to unite the popular party were thwarted by one STOTLOF, the Prince's secretary, and the Parliament was finally dissolved in the hope that the Conservatives, through official pressure and the lavish use of money, might gain a number of seats at the next election. They were disappointed, however, and the public will was so firmly pronounced in the next Assembly that the Prince was constrained to postpone his designs and accept for a time a Liberal Ministry.

The history of parliamentary government in Bulgaria during the next eighteen months has been misunderstood because the fragmentary news forwarded to western Europe has emanated from persons interested in the distortion of the facts. The English newspapers had ceased to maintain correspondents in Bulgaria, and the St. Petersburg journals would print nothing favorable to a people which avowed its detestation of the self-styled Russian liberators. The result was that we got nothing but malicious accounts of the difficulties which the introduction of parliamentary institutions necessarily encountered, and of the grotesque scenes which no doubt would occasionally be witnessed among legislators wholly unaccustomed to their functions. But a remarkable article lately published in the Revue Britannique, and manifestly written by an unprejudiced observer, shows us how much substantial and creditable work has been accomplished in a brief period by these raw lawgivers. We learn that the industrial and commercial energies of the country have entirely revived from the collapse occasioned by the Russo-Turkish war; that the progress made in the direction of education would do honor to any western nation; and that in the creation of newspapers and in all essential matters the ca pacity of the Bulgarians for self-improvement and self-government has been impressively demonstrated. It is true that the Bulgarians evince a de-

cided preference for a democracy of a type peculiarly offensive to autocratic governments. They despise bureaucratic forms, and will not allow civil employees to wear uniforms or aspire to the gewgaws of decorations. For officeholding of all grades they exhibit a sincere indifference, and prefer trade or farming even to a place in the Cabinet. There is among them, too, a social as well as political equality; for since the disappearance of the Turkish landed proprietors, there is scarcely the germ of an aristocracy in Bulgaria. Among other liberal were not worth buying at any price. His | principles which early took firm root among

THE SUN, SUNDAY, JUNE 19 of. reasoning was, that no matter how little or them was that of the inviolability to right of asylum; and their feelings on this head were promptly turned to account by refugees from Odessa and other headquarters of the revolutionary movement in southern Russia. The presence of these fugitives at Sofia and Tirnova naturally gave great umbrage to the St. Petersburg Government, and since the assassination of ALEXANDER II., the Prince of Bulgaria has received the most peremptory orders to carry out the purposes for which his office

was conferred on him. Accordingly, Prince ALEXANDER undertook the other day to execute a shabby counterpart of the Elysée conspiracy. Relying on the support of a small military force, he dismissed the Liberal Ministry, dissolved the Parliament, and, calling about him a few pro-Russian counsellors, proceeded to repudiate the laws and rule by virtue of his sovereign authority. He refuses to order the election of a new Parliament, but talks about convoking an assembly to revise the Constitution. Meanwhile, the Russian refugees are handed over to agents of the St. Petersburg police, and by way of recognizing the Prince's services, a large amount of arms and ammunition are forwarded to Sofia from the Czar's arsenals.

There is but one comment to be made on this discreditable affair. Prince ALEXANDER having broken his oath to obey the Bulgarian Constitution, has rendered himself liable to impeachment and execution. But under all the circumstances, and in view of his personal insignificance, perhaps the best mode of dealing with the ex-Lieutenant of the Prussian Guards would be to drum him out of Bulgaria to the tune of the rogue's march.

Philadelphia Disappointed. A project in which Philadelphians have for some time taken great interest must now be abandoned by them. They have been exceedingly desirous that the remains of WILLIAM PENN, which for two centuries and a half have lain in a little graveyard near Uxbridge, in England, should be removed to the City of Brotherly Love, and deposited in some place where they might rest under an imposing monument, which should be one of the chief attractions of the town. Then, besides Independence Hall and the Mint and Fairmount Park, Philadelphia would have the tomb of WILLIAM PENN to show to such strangers as visited the city.

There was so strong a desire to secure for Philadelphia what remained of the bones of the Quaker founder of the province, that the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a resolution asking the cooperation of the representatives at law of WILLIAM PENN by his first and second marriages in the proposed removal. It seems that PENN has long ceased to be represented by a male of his name, but a Peter Penn Gaskill of County Cork, Ireland, and a Col. WILLIAM STEWART of Bedfordshire, England, were specially mentioned in the resolution as descendant competent to assist in the matter.

There are also two brothers of an English family resident in Chester, Pennsylvania who had before conceived the same idea and, with the help of a brother-in-law living in Philadelphia, they did all they could to further the project in which the Pennsyl-

vania Legislature had interested itself. But all efforts to obtain consent to bring the remains over have proved fruitless. PENN died at Ruscombe, England, and his body was buried in the Quaker graveyard at Jordans, about twenty miles distant, and few miles from Uxbridge. He had had a stormy life, and was careless about money matters, especially for a Quaker. Though he had been so large a patentee in Pennsylvania, he was comparatively poor at the time of his death, and, two or three years before his removal to Ruscombe, he had spent more than twelve months in & debtors prison. His grave was marked only by a plain stone, on which merely his name and the dates of his birth and death were inscribed. The strict Quakers took no account of his worldly honors, which, indeed came to him after he had departed rather than during his life; and he was not a man of wealth or of wealthy associations at the time when his body was laid away in the

Jordans burying ground. It seemed an easy matter, therefore, to get the Jordans meeting to allow so plain and humble a grave to be opened, and some f its earth taken away to Philadelphia where it might be put in a grand tomb to which pilgrims could flock. But the meeting peremptorily refuses to listen to the project. The Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times lately spoke of the removal as a settled matter, but we learned from London on the 4th of this month that one of the trustees of the Jordans burial ground had written to the same paper that the trustees have received no application on the subject, and if made it would not be

entertained." This has been the stand they have taken from the first, and accordingly the members of the English family in Pennsylvania, who are so anxious to get the contents of the grave over to Philadelphia, actually meditated a plan for stealing them. They could not bear to give up their idea of securing for Philadelphia so important an addition to its attractions. But it seems they were dissuaded from undertaking the job, and so were saved from the chances of the imprisonment and disgrace which their criminal adventure would have merited. That they even thought of so desperate a project shows how zealous Philadelphians may be

for the glory of their commonplace town. But the most disappointed man in Philadelphia must be the illustrious obituary poet who there dwells. What an opportunity the composition of an epitaph to be graven on the stately pile erected over the remains of WILLIAM PENN would have afforded to the gifted muse of CHILDS, A. M.

No Heralding in Advance Needed. If the Star route swindlers are to be pros-

scuted, that is very well. They deserve to be prosecuted, convicted, and punished. But what need is there of heralding the matter so much in advance? It will not aid in procuring a conviction, and in the event of failure it will emphasize the failure.

There is a good deal of boasting in advance, before the thing is done.

Sessions.

Upon the SESSIONS-BRADLEY case, our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, has some remarks which would do credit to Major Bagstock himself. "It seems to be impossible," says the Tribune, "to reach any conclusion, save one. Senator Sessions is not an idiot."

This is true; and it would have been the perfection of truth had the Tribune only added that if there is anything about the bribery of members of the Legislature which Sessions does not know, it must be something that nobody has ever found out.

What is this? It is averred in the Herald

that the place of Mr. C. K. Ghaham. Surveyor of the Port of New York. "is wanted for a son of the Administration by its present wife, and not What for the stepson the President inherited." n the world does this mean? Has the Administration both sons and stensons? The utter-

ances of the Delphi oracle were mysterious and has one number, the zero, in its favor. When nard to understand; but this saying of the ball stops on this number the bank "scoops Herald also passes comprehension.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The return of Mr. Goschen from his mis

ion at Constantinople is looked upon in Eng-

land as a distinct gain to the Government, it view of the dilemma in which it is placed by the turn affairs have taken in Ireland. In his negotiations about the Greek boundary question Mr. Goschen has shown himself a man of resource, sound judgment, and steady purpose It would be hard to imagine a more difficult poitical chaos than that out of which he has brought order. The intriguing powers of both Furks and Greeks are of the highest order, and if Mr. Goschen's arrangements are carried out as there is no reason to doubt they will be, now that he has left the scene of his labors-he has the right to be proud of his success. It is certain that the Turks were glad to see Mr. Goschen's back. His influence has been exerted wholly on the Greek side, at least if we may judge by results. If he could have had his own way entirely, Greece would have received all it asked for, which, in a similar spirit to that animating a man seeking damage from a railroad company, was twice as much as The Turks, however, were too great adepts at thievery to allow such bare faced spoliation to be practised upon them selves, and they managed, by their shilly shally ing at the council table and their vigor in concentrating troops on the Grecian frontier to at once fire out the Greek diplomatists and frighten the Greek Generals. It was at this point that Mr. Gosehen's tact came into play, and probably he averted a struggle which would have retarded the prosperity of Greece for an indefinite period, and which might have plunged Europe into a general war. A great deal of the trouble in settling the matter arose from the opposition to the Greek

claims raised by the French Foreign Office. attention of English financiers toward a similar This antagonism had to be softened down as best it could be. Certainly Greece has not been treated fairly in this matter. There is no reason why the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin should not have been carried out. Greece ab stained from taking the territory she claimed from Turkey at the time when that power, under the Muscovite heel, could not have said nay. Be that as it may, Greece has now acquired the most fertile plains of Thessaly Epirus and the much coveted Janina still remain in Turkish hands. The population and sentiment of the Epirus are Grecian, however, and the religion Christian, and in view of the growing favor which the doctrine of nationalties finds with the European powers, it is only a question of time; sooner or later these territories will come into the possession of their proper ruler, King George. Due precautions have been taken to prevent the slippery Turk from sneaking out f his engagements. Military Commissioners have been appointed, who will superintend the evacuation and occupation of the coded territory. Both Turkey and Greece have pledged themselves to uphold the action of these Commissioners. The latter country binds herself to put down brigandage, and it would have been s well if Turkey had also been required to bind herself in a similar manner, for the latest outrage was committed on Turkish territory.

Queen Victoria's birthday has again been commemorated. She was born in 1819, and came to the throne on June 20, 1837. Only three English monarchs have reigned longer, name ly, Henry III., Edward III., and George III. In comparison with the advance in morals and in the welfare of the kingdom under those Kings. Victoria's reign may be considered as immeasurably longer than all three of them put together. The Queen's birthday, though not a legal holiday, is generally kept as one in the garrison towns, where grand reviews of the troops are held. At 12 o'clock the guns of the citadels and of the men-of-war in the harbors thunder forth a royal salute. At Aldershot, the chief military depot, the forces are marched to the review ground, which is known as the Sandy Desert" and well deserves its name, where they go through the most showy evolutions, to the delight of the assembled civilian friends of the officers, who go there from London to witness the stirring spectacle. The soldiers, however, do not look forward to the affair with any great delight, since for them the Queen's birthday is a day of severe toil. On a hot day the Sandy Desert is very hot indeed, and even if the heat is tempered by a breeze, the cloud of fine sand which arises from the plain is enough to suffocate an Egyptian camel. This year the Queen, on her birthday, signified her royal pleasure that her youngest son. Prince Leopold, should be made Duke of Albany. His official title is to be Prince Leopold. Duke of Albany. This is a departure from all precedent in matters of this kind. From time immemorial, when the sone of the sovereign have been created backer, they have dropped and Prince Arthur are known as the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, and most people will be surprised to hear that the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, who is known as the Duke of Cambridge. is also described in the peerage as Prince George. Some slight irritation at this innovation has already been evinced, and the Radicals have selzed the opportunity to ridicule this aping of foreign courts and departure from the simplicity and dignity of time-honored customs. It is likely, too, to create trouble in her Majesty's family circle, should Prince Leopold marry. His wife will of course be entitled to be addressed as Princess, and this may cause heart-burnings on the part of the Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, the former of whom has already made disturbance about points of etiquette. As the daughter of an Emperor, the Duchess of Edinburgh objected to yielding precedence to the Princess of Wales, who is the daughter of a more King; and the Czar, when he paid his last visit to England, was supposed to have gone there to throw oil on the troubled waters. It is generally believed that the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India was not unconnected with this tempest in a tea cup. Last year the goody-goody consumptives who frequent the health resorts in the vicinity of Monte Carlo entered upon a campaign against

the gambling which is the chief attraction of the Riviera. Out of this agitation has sprung an 'International Association for the Suppression of the Gaming Tables at Monte Carlo," The list of patrons is headed by the Lord Mayor of London. To gather in the funds which are to be applied to the aforesaid suppression, a circular has been issued in which prayers are requested for the success of the cause. Attached to this circular is a coupon in which the per son addressed is asked to indicate the amount he is willing to subscribe "in aid of the work of the association." The object of the society is doubtless a laudable and-if the maxim that it is lawful to do evil that good may come be admitted-the concocters of the circular may, perhaps, be excused for the mass of lies about Monte Carlo which they have contrived to cram into an otherwise excellent piece of English composition. The authors of this precious circular have loosened the rein of their fancy, which has accordingly run away with them. After a brilliant but false description of the enchantments of Monte Carlo and a malapropos reference to the English turf and Stock Exchange the circular winds up by asserting that" the chances must be immensely against the play ers" at the tables. That this is erroneous is seen from the following calculation of the chances at Roulette: There are thirty-six numbers on which to stake. To win thirty-five times the amount risked the player has one chance and the bank thirty-five; to win seventeen times the stake, the player has two chances to the banker's thirty-four; to win eleven times the stake, three against thirty-three; eight times, four to thirty-two, and so on down to the lowest chance, in which the player wine half his stake. Then he has twenty-four

chances to the bank's twelve. In order to enable

the bank to pay the enormous expenses to which

it goes in providing elegantly furnished rooms.

attendance, music, and beautiful grounds, it

the ball stope on this number the bank "scoops the pot." This makes the odds ninety-eight in favor of the player to one hundred in favor of the bank; which, to an unprejudiced person does not seem to bear out the assertion of the circular that "the chances must be immensely against the player." It may be questioned whether any money subscribed to the funds of the association will stand as good a chance of being applied to the purposes which the circu-

lar sets forth.

In order to insure the strictest decorum at the raming tables, the following rules are enforced: to girls under fifteen years of age are admitted to the rooms at all; boys are strictly prohibited from playing; conversation in a loud voice is forbidden; the chairs around the gaming tables are to be occupied only by players; gentlemen are not permitted to keep their hats on; smoking is not allowed. The maximum stake at Trenteet Quarante is 12,000 france, the minimum 20. At Roulette the maximum is 6,000 francs. and the minimum 5. No one is admitted to the gaming rooms without a card of admission which is obtained by answering the following questions: "To what country do you belong?" "Where are you staying?" "What is your profession?" These answers are registered. and on the back of the card of admission the intending gambler is required to sign his name. The gambling rooms are lighted at night by large shaded lamps suspended over the tables. Gas has been dispensed with, as an attempt was once made to rob the bank by turning off the gas and seizing the money. The a student of human nature; but there is little amusement to be got out of it, on account of the sad and anxious faces. Only the croupiers retain an utterly uninterested look. Their salaries are large and sure. What care they for the agony of the wretch who loses the last cent he has in the world?

The success which has attended the refund-

ing of our Government bonds has turned the

eduction of interest on their own national debt. The interest paid annually to the holders of the 3 per cent, consols amounts to about thirty milions sterling. The value of the British funds has never been as high as at present, and it is thought that, with this evidence of confidence in the national credit, it is a good time to reduce the rate of laterest from 3 to 2%, or even to 2% per cent. The English money market is glutted. Various reasons are assigned for this. Investors have been so badly bitten by foreign loans that they are shy of lending their spare cash to Turkey the South American republics, and the other borrowers of that class. Joint stock speculative schemes are at present out of favor, and the money that has been accumulating and lying idle in the banks finds a natural outlet in Government securities. There is no reason why a refunding scheme at 2% per cent, should not have all the success in Great Britain that our own 3% per cent, experiment has achieved. An inquest recently held in London on the body of a widow lady, 48 years of age, revealed the fact that her demise was attributable solely to tight lacing. It is needless to go into the particulars of the damage to the internal organs, which the medical testimony placed clearly before the jury. Sufficient is it to say that it left no doubt as to the cause of death. The Coroner said that it was not an uncommon event in his experience. As every one knows, it is utterly useless to inform women that a wasp-shaped oody is not attractive, or that nearly all the maladies from which they suffer are caused by an undue compression of their vital organs. To fight against the growing tendency toward tight lacing, a "Rational Dress Society" has been formed in London, at the head of which are Viscountess Harberton and Mrs. Haweis. The subscription is about forty cents, which will entitle members to the benefit of designs of garments made by members of the society. It used to be considered good taste for a lady to dress quietly in order to avoid attracting attention; but we have changed all that, and a glance at the costumes at any fashionable gathering discloses the fact that modesty of appearance. which used to be the chief charm of maidenhood, has given place to a garish brilliance, reminding one of nothing so much as of the picture of the butterflies' ball in the children's story books.

The enthusiasm with which the Saxe-Meinningen company of actors has been received in London is a fitting tribute to pure worth. Nothing but hard, conscientious work could have brought them to such a high pitch of perfection in their art. This company is an effective rebuke to the starring system. The smalles parts are as well played as the leading parts. The result is that such a satisfactory series of performances has never before been seen in England within the memory of living men.

It would seem that the land agents of our Texan railroads have turned their attention to ever. A "Société Foncière et Agricole des Etats Unis" has been formed in Paris with the object of seeking in America compensation for the losses which French agriculture has suffered by the importation of American wheat and beef. By way of furthering this laudable endeavor, the company has purchased about 100,000 acres of land in Texas at the modest price of \$23 an acre. The yearly return which this land is expected to yield to the company is about \$40 per acre. The fortunes of the lucky shareholders are therefore assured It seems that there are two seasons in Texas From November to May is the season of wheat and from May to November is the season of corn The country is of a surprising fecundity, and is traversed by the great railroad of San Fran cisco." Texas is yet in its infancy, the projectors say, but that is precisely the "psychologica hour" at which intelligent capitalists must reach it to wrest from the soil all it can render to the hand of man. For the two seasons the profit on the wheat is to amount to \$21 per acre. and the corn fields to produce \$20.75 per acre.

It is about time the French Minister at Washington looked into the matter; he can save his confiding compatriots a considerable amount of money. It may be added that the new Texas Eldorado is situated in "Parker and Palo Pinto" counties. N. L. T.

Too Much Whistling.

To the Editon of The Sun - Sir: Every one who lives on the line of the Hariem Road, in Mott Haven, Meirose, or Morrisania is annoyed by the almost incessant and ear-splitting whistling of the locomotives as they pass through these settlements. It is impossible, at least for the writer, to conceive what useful purpose is served by this frequently recurring shrick. Consider is served by this frequently recurring shrick. Considering the great number of trains that pass over this road daily, it can easily be understood how impossible it is for any one to enjoy a single hour's uninterrupted eleep, and every family which has six heses in it-end what family has not, at times!—en testify to the acute suffering caused by this intelerable numance. If the which were used for a simple signal, it would be perhaps endurable, but there seems to be a wantom spirit of much chief, since the whole onergy of the boiler seems to be fought to bear on the whistle, to make the noise as loud, shrill, and unearthly as possible.

A SUFFREE.

The Brooklyn Street Car Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We, the

employees of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in-tend to petition for a reduction of two honra from the fourteen hours which we are working at present, and an increase of twenty-five rents per day on our pay. We have always been faithful and honest toward the company, and careful to avoid accidents to men, women, and children. Some of the men who are placed over us use the men worse than the alaxes were used in the South. They are watching at all times to see with the South. They are watching at all times to see with the conductor or criver they can devour.

A Long Bicycle Bide. From the Chicago Pribune.

A member of the League of American Wheel

A fideliner of the League of American Wheelmen passed through Ablanty one day least week on a bicycle with a wheel first inches in diameter, on which he
cycle with a wheel first inches in diameter, on which he
had journeyed from Lima, 0, to Bisson, Mass, and was
then on his way back again to the West. From Marsellies to Nevada, 0, he said, he rode for forty miles in
a rul made in the nard clay road by heavy wagons. From
Westfield to Buffale, 8, v. he rode between the tracks of
the bake Shore Hailrand. From there to Syracuse he
rade in company with another whiceinant, between the
New York Central Railrand tracks, frequently going fifteen miles an hour, and making the whole distance—
intervibree miles—in twelve hours. "I experienced,"
he added, "the hartest time in New York city. Frode
if he added, "the hartest time in New York city. Frode
if it was a four a good of hooting hoodiums,
who poked siless through the spokes of my wheels, and
harassed no in other ways. As laid out the trip was
1000 at least." While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are

often sowing the reeds of consumption. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant an excellent healing medicine for the lungs, and a sure cure for couchs and colds—45c.

SUNBRAMS.

Prof. Tucker, formerly of this city but low of Andover, is preaching a course of serm Balaam, the son of Beor.

-Bishop Dosne of the diocese of Albany

has written a pamphiet to prove the exceeding great wickedness of marrying the sister of a deceased wife. -The Baptists in Tarrytown have completed their new house of worship, which is to be dedi-cated next Tuesday. The Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., is pastor. The building is naid for.

-The Congregational Library Association of Boston, which owns the magnificent and costly "Congregational House," has reduced its debt to the omparatively inconsequential sum of \$200,000. .The address of one of the speakers at a

recent anniversary meeting in Boston is spoken of as "a half hour of steady chain lightning." The conscientions eporter fergot that chain lightning is one of the most insteady things in existence. -The Rev. J. S. Jones, D. D., of Baltimore

ias been called to the West Presbyterian Church to succeed Dr. Hastings. Dr. Jones is a native of Philadelphia, and has been esteemed one of the most eloquent preachrs of his denomination in Baltimore. -The Congregationalist says that the Rev. Henry Ciay Trumbuil of the Swidey School Times "is on his way home from a trip to Palestine." He has been at

tome for about two weeks. Mr. Trumbull travelled exensively in the Sinai Desert and other regions seldom -The Shaker family at Enfield, N. H., is shaken from centre to circumference by the unexpected marriage of Shaker Elder Henry Cummings to Shaker Sister Arabella Churchill. The Universalist minister of

the place performed the ceremony. This shots the mar-ried parties completely off from all the privileges of Shakarism, and sends them out among the world's people. -"Make haste and come before we are all gone to hell," is a style of invitation frequently received by the Salvation Army workers in England. On the other side of the water this "army" is said to be doing a much better work than its few representatives did in this country. In fact, the corporals, lieutenants, and

other so-called officers who came to our shores did little else than make themselves ridiculous. -The South Classis of Long Island has issued to the Reformed churches under its care a pas-toral letter on the subject of the strict observance of the sabbath. This Classis includes the churches of Gravesend, the territory in whose boundaries Coney Island lies. The pastoral letter calls attention to the disastrous re-sults which will befall the morals of Long Island if the

present desecration of the day is allowed to continue. -Among the many announcements in reard to the movements of Moody and Sankey, one of the latest is that in September they will visit England, and that they will spend October in Scotland, principally in dangow. It is thought that they may then spend some time in Germany addressing their audiences through in-terpreters, which will be a very unsatisfactory way. Then they may go as far as to Australia. They are both weary now, and must rest during the hot months.

-The twenty-five learned gentlemen who are charged with the task of preparing a creed for the Congregational Church have as difficult and thankless and hopeless a task as ever was imposed upon a com-mittee. The varying shades of doctrine represented among Congregationalists make an agreement almost impossible, unless it is in the expression of the merest generalities. In case the twenty-five should be able to agree, there is no reason to suppose that the new creed will be adopted by the churches to any greater extent than it may happen to strike the popular fancy. There is no power on earth to compel Congregational churches to adopt it, as each church is altogether independent of every other church. This independence is one of the conspicuous features of Congregationalism, and prevails quite as much in regard to theology as it does in church government and discipline.

-Perhaps it was a little rough on the young men, but thus it is reported from Broaklyn: At a recent Surday school speech meeting one of the speakers, who noticed that girls and women were in a large majority, eloquently asked, "And where are the young men!" The chaptain of the penitentiary happened to be present. He arose and said, "I'll tell you where they are. Last Sunday I preached to four hundred of them in the penitentiary." Thus it appears that the young men of Brooklyn were not altogether destitute of religious privileges, even though they will not come to Sunday school meetings in as large numbers as might be desired. It is thought, however, that not all of the four hundred who make up the worshipping assembly in the Kings County Penitentiary are what are commonly called "young men." Many of them are middle-aged sinners, and there is a sprinkling of heary-headed ones.

...The stir which was made some time ago about the alleged plagrarism of the Rev. Dr Lorimer is fresh in the public mind. It will be remembered that the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London, rebuked Brother Lorimer very sharply for having used a large part of one of his sermons and passed it off as his own. The tables are now turned, for Brother Lorimer is said to have caught this very Brother Parker in a position where explanation is needed. In 1879 Dr. Lorimer preached a ineral sermon on the Rev. Dr. Neals. In 1880 Dr. Hague preached a memorial sermon on Dr. Neale, in the course of which he quoted from Dr. Lorimer's sermon, sing a long extract. It is now stated definitely by the Bapris Weekly that in a recently published volume of Dr. Parker's sermons, this very extract appears as if preached by Dr. Parker as original matter. It was once said by an untutored colored brother that when ministers meet annually in conventions and synois and as-semblies, it is for the purpose of "swapping sermons." In this case the "swapping" appears to have been carried on by the brethren without mutual consent. Explanation is demanded from Dr. Parker, and it is probae that a lively and spirited response will soon be heard

rom that eminent orator.

... The brethren who are going to the Meth-Texan railroads have turned their attention to France, and have instilled into the blood of French capitalists a goodly supply of Texan for a chance to be heard, are likely to be discouraged. old water is already thrown upon their prospects by a number of the religious papers of England. The London Methodier says that the non-invited speakers are not to oc-cupy more than five minutes in any speech they may make. It emphasizes this dispiriting declaration by saying that "if they are in the middle of the word Mesopo tamin, and have got only the first two spliables out, down they are to go at the sound of the President's beil." The great botheration with the Ecumenical Council will be its vast and unwickly size. Minor botherations will be the incongruous material of which it will be composed, the danger of discussing disputed points, and the unconquerable long windedness of many of the brethren who will want to participate. Some of these brethren are accus-tomed to delivering on special occasions what are called "great sermons." Those are sometimes an hour and a "great sermona." Those are sometimes an hour and a half in length, and of immeasurable dopth. The men who deliver them have a habit of taking half an hear to "warm up," as their hearers call it, and get themselves into therough sympathy with the subject and the audience. To condense such men into five minutes is a thing which John Wesley himself never could have done.

-"The Walk to Emmaus" is the subject of to-day's international Sunday school lesson. It to recorded in Luke xxiv., 13-32, and gives a view of Jesus Christ after His rising from the dead. In this case He is met by two of His disciples as they were waiting from Jerusalem to Emmaus, a place about seven miles to the west. This was on the day of the resurrection, the Sun day which has come to be observed as Easter. The two disciples were in a mage of wonder. They were talking together about the events of the crucifixion and burtal They had heard of the resurrection, but were in some doubt about it. They were not of the sleven Apostles, but were simply "disciples," the name of one being Cleopas. It may well be supposed that they were not in intimate association with the Apostles and those who had been more closely with Jesus. Thus it was natural that only imperfect accounts had reached them of what had happened at the sepulchre. To Jesus, as a supposed stranger, they told their doubts and troubles. He as first mildly upbraided them for not having more fully believed in Him as Prophet and Redcemer. The word "fools," which He applies to them in verse 25, is in the revised version randered "O foolish men." which is much less harsh. He continued with them until even ing, expounding to them the Scriptures concerning Him-self, and not revealing Himself until the moment of leav-ing. The lesson taught by this passage is that consumes the presence of God is with us when we least suspect it and that we need not less faith in God because we cannot see or fully understand all we would like to. -The action of the Presbyterian General

Assembly in regard to uncouployed ministers and vacant churches will if carried into practical effect, revolution-ize the relation which has long existed between these two important elements of religious existence. The presentfashion is for vacant churches to supply themselves with preachers in any way that happens to suit them. As for the ministers who have no churches, they preach as they have a chance, either in the churches of the Preshytery to which they belong or elsewhere, without regard to denomination. The rule now decided on is that the vacant churches or a Preshytery shall produce their supplies as far as possible from the unemployed ministers of that Presbytery. They are not to ask these brothren to preach without compensation, but are to pay them a stipulated price. This price is to be fixed by the Presbytery, according to the abinty of the church. This President, accounts on exportunities to preach who are will give many men exportunities to preach who are now seldom called for it will also put occasional preach-ing fees into the pockets of some who are generally saked to preach because they are neighbors or because the churches are poor, or because they entertain good will toward struggling congregations. There is to be a regular Presbyterial supervision over the macmplayed ministers and the vacant churches, with a view or subplying the churches and keeping the ministers useful? employed. The prevailing blea among those who are best informed is that the new plan is good in theory, of will not work in actual practice. Few challens, be furfaver so recent, want to hear a succession of all the had and work out. 'Unemployed' whose names have had to adorn the rolls of their Presbytery. He experies is worth trains, and will probably have brief fun.